

Climate Change Department



National Climate Change Policy - Overview



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

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Introduction I

- The UNFCCC commits all parties to which Uganda is a signatory to integrate climate change in their respective development planning.
- It is within this context that the Government of Uganda developed the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and its costed Implementation Strategy.
- The policy is to provide guidance and directions in addressing the problem of climate change while enabling the country to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.



Introduction II

- Projections of climate change suggest that countries will continue experiencing unpredictable but increasingly visible effects of climate change.
- Uganda's economy is highly dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources which are already negatively impacted on by adverse effects of CC.
- Many of Uganda's water bodies are shrinking in volume. The rains are becoming more unpredictable and unreliable and some parts of the country are experiencing water stress conditions that traditionally did not experience these conditions.
- Therefore, the increasing CC related negative impacts are a big threat to all the drivers of Uganda's economic development especially the agricultural, water, forestry and energy sectors etc.



Rationale for NCCP

- CC is a key issue in Africa and Uganda in particular.
- Uganda CC policy is anchored into the regional policy(EAC CC & AU Summit Decisions
- Put CC on national political agenda
- Fulfill Uganda's duties in international context
- Guide for actions on CC for Uganda
- Help Development Partners on support decisions
- Implementation will result in reduced vulnerability, increased resilience, business opportunities, improved livelihood



Policy framework

The Goal

To ensure a harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda.

The Main Objective

To ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development and a green economy.



Framework - Specific Objectives

1. To identify and promote common policy priorities to address climate change in Uganda.
2. To identify and promote adaptation policy responses for Uganda.
3. To identify and promote mitigation policy responses for Uganda.
4. To strengthen monitoring, detection, attribution and prediction of climate change in Uganda.
5. To support the integration of climate change issues into planning, decision making and investments in all sectors and trans-sectoral themes through appropriate institutional arrangements.
6. To facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources to address climate change in Uganda.



Framework – Guiding Principles

The CCP development was guided by the following;

1. Mainstreaming and coordinated response to climate change
2. Communicating effectively and promoting participatory approaches
(with all stakeholders)
3. Promoting community-based approaches to adaptation(addressing adaptation measures at all levels)
4. Devoting adequate attention to capacity development and institutional set-ups
5. Devoting adequate attention to technology needs, development and transfer
6. Identifying, developing and influencing financing mechanisms
7. Providing a credible delivery structure (institutional and financial)



Policy Directions

Priority concerns: **adaptation**; **mitigation**; and **research and observation**.
Top priority is adaptation like in the EAC Regional Policy.

Priorities Adaptation

Agriculture and Livestock, Water, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Transport and Works, Forestry, Wetlands, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Health, Energy, Wildlife and Tourism, Human Settlements and Social Infrastructure, Disaster Risk Management, Crosscutting Priorities

Priorities Mitigation

LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry), Wetlands, Agriculture, Energy Generation, Energy Utilisation, Transport, Waste Management, Industrial Sector

Some sectors covered under both sub-sections as relevant.



Policy Directions – Priorities GoU

Common Policy Priorities GoU:

- Provide support for policies and programmes taking into account interactions between population dynamics, climate change and development.
- Provide support for information sharing and research for better understanding impacts of climate change and vulnerability
- Strengthen monitoring, detection, attribution and prediction of climate change.



Policy Directions – Priorities GoU cont.

Common Policy Priorities GoU cont:

- Promote research and development, transfer and diffusion of technology through the use of appropriate information sharing, incentive schemes and support mechanisms, as relevant to the various sectors concerned
- Mainstream gender issues to reduce the vulnerability of women and children
- **Support education, awareness raising and capacity development for a range of stakeholders (government, academics, civil society and private sector) contributing to the national development process, from the local level to the national level**



Coordination and Implementation Arrangements III

Main responsible stakeholders for Policy Implementation;

1. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
3. Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)
4. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
5. Ministry of Health (MoH)
6. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD)
7. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MoTWA)
8. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)
9. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC)
10. Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)
11. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
12. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
13. National Planning Authority (NPA)
14. Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)



Implementation Strategy

The Strategy Goal and Objectives

- The National Climate Change costed Implementation Strategy is meant to **complement** the National Climate Change Policy **and offers a way forward towards its operationalisation.**
- It **addresses the policy goals and its inter-related objectives**, as outlined in the NCCP.



Objectives Implementation Strategy I

- Provide for a more **detailed action plan/road map** for the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy
- Provide phased **indicative climate change programmes** for the priority areas under the policy
- Highlight the **roles and responsibilities** of the various stakeholders in the implementation of these programming priorities
- Provide **indicative costing** for these programmes



Objectives Implementation Strategy II

- Indicate in a more detailed manner **potential sources of funding and financial tools** to be tapped for the implementation of the policy
- Provide a solid basis for the **monitoring and evaluation** of the policy implementation process
- Provide **examples of prototype infrastructure designs** for key sectors to be impacted by climate change, such as transport and works



Roles of the District Local Governments

- Integration, coordination, monitoring, reporting of climate change policy intervention at district level

- support in almost all sector specific *Strategic interventions in the policy and the strategy, as the **Responsible Party(s)** to the Main/Lead Implementing Agencies/Institutions*



Coordination National Level III

Multi-stakeholder mechanisms

1. **The mandate of Policy Committee on Environment** will be expanded to perform role of coordination of policy implementation and ensure information flow on resource allocation for the implementation of the policy.
 - It is chaired by the Prime Minister and brings together Ministers from key sectors at the national level.
2. **A National Climate Change Advisory Committee** will ensure working level coordination and provide technical input to the National Climate Change Policy Committee.
 - It will be chaired by the Minister for Water and Environment, with technical representatives from the various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the national level, the private-sector associations, civil society, academia and district authorities.

Other Coordinating institution at National Level

- ***Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development***
- ***National Planning Authority***



Coordination National Level II

Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Policy Coordination Functions and Responsibilities

- Provide guidance to the districts to translate the policy priorities and the implementation strategy into coherent plans at the district level
- Ensure that districts make adequate provisions in their development plans, annual plans and budgets for the implementation of the climate change policy
- Ensure that these are acted upon as planned through a review of relevant reports from the districts and appropriate follow-up actions by the MoLG, as required



Coordination – District Level I

Decentralised Level – Local Governments

- Climate change focal officer anchored within the Natural Resources Department
- All departments to ensure climate change issues are integrated into District Development Plans
- Provision will be made in district-level Indicative Planning Figures for each sector to ensure they can address the climate change policy priorities.
- Existing Environment Committee structure at the district level will act as a mechanism to ensure cross-sectoral coordination.



Coordination National Level IV

The policy is highly multi-sectoral in nature and focus on mainstreaming of crosscutting issues. One overall coordinating institution needed:

The Policy provides that DCC is to be ultimately upgraded to a **National Climate Change Commission (NCCC)** under MWE to enable it coordinate all multi sectoral cc actors.



Coordination National Level V

The NCCP provides the following functions to the DCC;

- i. Acting as an information clearinghouse on climate change concerns
- ii. Providing policy and strategic advice on climate change
- iii. Supporting communication and outreach on climate change
- iv. Guide the integration of climate change concerns into overall national planning through coordination with the relevant ministries, departments and governmental agencies
- v. Providing secretarial services to the National Climate Change Policy Committee, the National Climate Change Advisory Committee and the CDM-Designated National Authority
- vi. Monitoring the implementation of the Climate Change Policy and its Implementation Strategy
- vii. Serving as the National Focal Point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



Monitoring and Evaluation I

- The M&E Framework developed clearly is linked to the planned outcomes and outputs of the strategy and the roadmap to implementation. For ensuring the full implementation of the policy by the various stakeholders.
- The M&E Framework provides basis for later development of specific performance indicators and targets for each policy priority and strategic action by sector, and proposes accountabilities for the actors that are tasked to implement them.
- All Ministries, Departments, and Agencies for which specific actions will be identified, will have to ensure enforcement of the relevant policy priorities and measures, using means and mechanisms at its disposal as well as those identified in the costed Implementation Strategy.

Monitoring and Evaluation II

- In addition to monitoring and enforcement against the M&E Framework, the implementation of the policy will undergo an independent external evaluation in 5 years' time.
- The evaluation recommendations will then feed into the revision process for the policy. With public consultation process and review of the results at that point in time.
- An overall Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) will be developed by DCC/NCCC to ensure the overall coordination of implementation and reporting to GoU.
- All sectors shall develop sectoral PMF's to ensure implementation of activities and reporting to the coordinating entity.



Financing and Resource Mobilisation

The policy focuses purely on incremental cost due to the integration of climate change into the various sector plans.

Policy implementation funds will be from various sources such as from public and private i.e. from:

1. National and sectoral investment plans and budgets, as climate change concerns are mainstreamed and leveraged through various investment plans
2. Private-sector investment, e.g. with respect to energy, industrial developments and technology transfer.
3. Multilateral and bilateral donor support and from the international climate funds, with respect to capacity development, technical assistance and awareness raising
4. Market-based mechanisms for climate-related actions, e.g. Clean Development Mechanisms, benefit-sharing schemes under REDD+, emissions-trading revenues, tax incentive and tariff schemes
5. Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes, for farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service.



Thank you for your attention!